



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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13 July 1994

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Burundi

Ethnic Clashes Reported in Northern Province

EA1207221094

[Editorial Report] Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in Kirundi at 1100 GMT on 12 July reports that many people have been killed in ethnic clashes in the northern Burundi commune of Muhanga, Kayanza Province. The Bujumbura Radio-Television's French service also reports on the incident, and describes the events, which occurred on 11 July, as a "catastrophe." It says the situation in Muhanga is unstable and that a meeting between the provincial authorities and the local population did not produce any results.

Chad

Prime Minister Leads Delegation to Tripoli

AB1207215994 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] Dr. Nouradeen Delwa Kassire Koumakoye, transitional prime minister and head of government, left Ndjamenia late this morning for Tripoli, Libya. The head of government, accompanied by a large delegation composed of members of government, officials from transitional institutions, and high civilian and military authorities, will participate in the Chad-Libya Joint Commission meeting.

Rwanda

Government Stronghold Reportedly Falls to Rebels

AB1207201594 Paris AFP in English 1947 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] Goma, Zaire, July 12 (AFP)—One of the last strongholds of the Rwandan Army may have fallen to the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], a French military official said here Tuesday [12 July].

Colonel Didier Bolleli, spokesman for France's Operation Turquoise, said it was thought the government-held town of Ruhengeri may have been captured by the RPF Monday. He added that fierce fighting continued to the east of the town.

"If Ruhengeri, one of the last government strongholds, falls to the RPF, 800,000 people will attempt to escape to Gisenyi" the seat of the interim government in north-western Rwanda, said Bolleli.

Some 300,000 people were already heading toward Gisenyi, he added.

"Government forces are trying to stop RPF advances in the north of the country despite logistical problems," the colonel said.

In west-central Rwanda the RPF is reinforcing its positions along the River Nyngarango to the east of the French-imposed safety zone for civilians. He added that fighting was also fierce in this area.

In Kigali, the civilian leader of the Tutsi-dominated RPF, Alexis Kanyarengwe, called Tuesday for the Army to arrest followers of the late Rwandan president, Juvenal Habyarimana.

He said Habyarimana's supporters were responsible for the massacres of the past three months, and called them a "clique of political extremists."

Habyarimana, a Hutu, died in a suspected rocket attack on his plane on April 6. His death plunged Rwanda into a wave of ethnic killings in which up to half a million people have died. Most of the violence is blamed on Hutu extremists.

The rebels now have the upper hand, controlling two thirds of the tiny central African country, including the capital.

Kanyarengwe said one of the conditions for ending the RPF campaign would be for the the Army to stop killing civilians.

The RPF president made it clear he believed many soldiers were not "directly involved in the massacres."

The RPF wanted the Army to stop protecting those who were responsible—"the commanders, the executioners" said Kanyarengwe.

Thousands Flee RPF Advance

LD1207194494 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Excerpts] Hundreds of thousands of people are still on the roads of Rwanda: 300,000 inhabitants of Ruhengeri are currently walking towards Gisenyi, fleeing the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] advance. In Kigali, one sees the reverse happening—several thousand people are beginning cautiously to return home. [passage omitted]

On the political front, RPF President Alexis Kanyarengwe sets two conditions to put an end to his military offensive on the territory still controlled by the Rwandan Armed Forces. First of all, he demands the arrest of the political leaders close to Former President Habyarimana, and, naturally, he continues to demand an end to the massacres.

RPF's Kanyarengwe Insists on French Pullout

LD1207160694 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1500 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] The French troops are due to begin their withdrawal from Rwanda at the end of July or the beginning of August. French Foreign Minister Alain Juppe said this today. He nevertheless added that midnight on 31 July is

not a crucial deadline. France envisages a gradual withdrawal in order to ensure a smooth period of transition, with the new UN peacekeepers—those of the new UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda, which should be operational by 22 August—taking over.

On the spot in Kigali, our special correspondents, Francois Recquemans and Theo Muller were able to meet the president of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], Alexis Kanyarengwe. He is one of the key men today, the only prominent Hutu whom the RPF has decided to push to the fore. As you will hear, in his opinion the French have to leave on 31 July, and he has announced that there will be a government by the end of the week, and that an RPF figure will be president of the Rwandan Republic:

[Begin recording] [Kanyarengwe] We believe that it is our right to demand their departure in view of past events and the hidden intentions behind this operation. Fortunately, this was cushioned by a certain reticence on the part of the international community. Saying that they came to...[pauses], that the operation was a humanitarian one...[pauses], something else was hidden behind this. That is why we are now calling for their departure.

[Recquemans] French Prime Minister Edouard Balladur told the United Nations yesterday that France had made it possible to stop the massacres in the zone where it is located.

[Kanyarengwe] Listen, if France had really wanted to stop the massacres it had the power to do so, because the perpetrators of these massacres are their pupils. They provided them with weapons and advice, they provided technical know-how, instruction and training, and those people were always obliged to follow France. So, if France had said, listen, stop the massacres, this so-called government, and even the military, would have stopped. Now they are waiting for the work which they have made possible to be completed, and they are presenting themselves as saviors. We are not exactly delighted with the work they have done. [end recording]

Calls For Arrest of Political Leaders

EA1207214194 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] In Kigali today, Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] Chairman Alexis Kanyarengwe expressed support for the arrest of political leaders close to former President Juvenal Habyarimana, by the Rwandan Army.

Mr. Kanyarengwe indicated during a news conference that this was one of two conditions put forward by the RPF to stop its offensive against governmental forces. The other condition was an end to the massacre of civilians by the Army.

Mr. Kanyarengwe stressed that the RPF had reached the outskirts of Ruhengeri, a town located 94 km from Kigali and under the control of government forces. It was not ruled out for the RPF to continue its military push further eastwards up to Gisenyi, which shelters the headquarters

of the interim government, established after the death of President Habyarimana, a government which is not legally recognized by the RPF, he said.

Our goal is not a military victory, as Rwanda's problems cannot be solved by war, but if it was impossible to reach an agreement with the Army, we would be obliged to continue, Mr. Kanyarengwe indicated. We would never negotiate with the former leaders of the country. We prefer a dialogue with the regular Army, it is the only institution which we have before us, he went on to say.

The RPF chairman was convinced that a large number of soldiers were not directly involved in the massacres. The RPF hopes that the Army will disassociate itself from those who masterminded and who implemented the massacres.

RPF Representative on French Withdrawal, Partition

LD1307091294 Paris France-2 Television Network in French 0550 GMT 13 Jul 94

[Interview with RPF representative Francois Rutayisire by correspondent Gerard Leclerc; place and date not given; from the "Les Quatre Verites" program—live or recorded]

[Text] [Leclerc] Good morning, Francois Rutayisire.

[Rutayisire] Good morning.

[Leclerc] French Defense Minister Francois Leotard yesterday announced the withdrawal of 300 French soldiers before 31 July. The remaining French troops currently in Rwanda are due to withdraw within the following weeks. Now, the RPF [Rwandan Patriotic Front] has enjoined France to leave Rwanda as early as the end of this month. Why, I was about to say, this intransigence?

[Rutayisire] It must be pointed out that this corresponds to a commitment by France, adopted through the authorized voice of its prime minister, who said that, with regard to Operation Turquoise, the French military presence would end on 31 July at the latest. The RPF is only asking France to respect the commitment it adopted publicly.

[Leclerc] The main problem is that there is no relief. The UN troops, among others, are not ready to relieve the French troops. If there is no such relief, does this not mean that there will be an even greater disaster than the one which has been taking place so far?

[Rutayisire] The problem is that Operation Turquoise was set up very quickly. We said the following: There are African forces which are ready....[pauses] The troops are ready to go to Rwanda. They lack only the means; they lack the logistics. France has the means and the logistics; the proof is that we saw that, within less than 48 hours, within one week, everything was ready. It would have

been necessary at that time to give these means, these logistics, to neutral forces which were ready to live in Rwanda. That is it.

[Leclerc] Why do you basically reject this French intervention, Operation Turquoise, the aim of which—it has been proven on the ground—is a purely humanitarian one? The aim is to rescue civilians, children.

[Rutayisire] If one does not understand the role played by France in that country, where a tragedy—there is now talk of 1 million dead....

[Leclerc, interrupting] Does this figure look plausible to you?

[Rutayisire] I believe that those on the ground are in a better position to give figures, I do not reject them. What I wanted to say is that France has played a part, it is partly responsible for the Rwandan tragedy. For years on end, Rwanda was under a fascist dictatorship and France supported it militarily as early as 1990. France reinforced its military presence in 1992 and it supported this fascism militarily, diplomatically, financially, and politically. Consequently, France has played a part in the current Rwandan tragedy. We believe that it is not up to France to want to say now: We are going to play a humanitarian part. I would like to tell you something. When the tragedy started, when there was talk of 200,000 or 300,000 dead, France voted at the UN in favor of the withdrawal of UN soldiers. At a time when, at the height of the massacres—300,000 to 400,000 dead—France refused to acknowledge the word genocide at the UN. Once the genocide was almost over, we were told: Within a few hours, it is a matter of days, it is necessary to intervene as soon as possible. It would have been necessary to intervene beforehand, and France did not play a part toward that. We believe that France is in the worst position to intervene.

[Leclerc] Yes, but others are not intervening and the urgency was to try and limit the massacres. Today there is talk of 2.5 million refugees flocking toward the south of the country. How can we avoid more tragedies, and how can we avoid further abuses against the Hutus, this time?

[Rutayisire] It must be pointed out that, in that zone....[pauses] Who is taking refuge there? Mainly, there are many, many militiamen....

[Leclerc, interrupting] There are also 2.5 million people, it is not....

[Rutayisire, interrupting] I am getting there. There are militiamen. There are soldiers of the Rwandan Armed Forces who, as they are losing positions, are asking civilians and political leaders to follow them in their strategic withdrawal. You must understand where their strategic withdrawal is taking place.

I believe that there is....[pauses] It should be pointed out that the RPF is not fighting against civilians. Once it had taken Kigali, once it was in control, it asked civilians to

come back. Those who want to come back to Kigali can come back to Kigali. The solution is not to create an intake of air so that civilians take refuge in that zone. The solution is rather to say: Those behind the tragedy, that is soldiers of the Rwandan Armed Forces, political leaders, and militiamen, should be disarmed on the one hand, and on the other hand, it should be made clear to civilians that it is not in their interest to take refuge, not to follow at any cost those who are losing.

[Leclerc] Why not proclaim a cease-fire right now?

[Rutayisire] Military and political conditions must be met. We know that political leaders are continuing in what is left—in the west of the country they are making inflammatory statements in order to justify anything, and these political leaders are behaving as if they are still in control of the country. It is necessary to render them harmless. Militarily, these Rwandan armed forces, these militiamen, are still holding positions. They are the ones behind the tragedy. As long as they do not clearly denounce clearly, as long as they do not say, we stop, then the RPF can only continue fighting against them.

[Leclerc] Is the RPF going to go on respecting the humanitarian zone protected by the French troops?

[Rutayisire] We believe that this so-called humanitarian zone must not become the partition of the country. We will fight against this, politically, militarily—politically, diplomatically. We shall continue to fight against a de facto partition of the country.

[Leclerc] Briefly, do you think that it is possible to build Rwanda again, to have all these people who slaughtered one another live together again?

[Rutayisire] It is necessary. It will take time. It will take patience and it will require political good will, and the RPF has all this, together with other moderate political forces in the country.

[Leclerc] Francois Rutayisire, thank you. Have a nice day.

RPF Official Objects to Delay in French Pullout

*LD1207154894 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] French Defense Minister Francois Leotard confirmed this morning that the troops involved in Operation Turquoise will begin their withdrawal from Rwanda beginning at the end of July, in other words, some soldiers will indeed remain beyond the cut-off date of 31 July initially set by Paris.

Francois Leotard explains this delay in terms of the difficulties which the United Nations are experiencing in organizing the UNAMIR-2 [UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda], in other words in recruiting the 5,500 or so UN peace-keepers who are to replace the French force in

Rwanda. Prime Minister Edouard Balladur uttered similar remarks when addressing the UN Security Council yesterday.

The RPF—the Rwandan Patriotic Front—which has taken power in Kigali, is not at all happy with this delay, as one of its representatives, Jacques Bihozagara, told Monique Mas:

[Begin recording] [Bihozagara] We hope that the international community is not going to accept this delay, because, first of all it involved itself, and it knows very well that it became involved against our will—we had a lot of reservations about it—and we hope that the international community is going to react, by dispatching the remaining UN peace-keepers.

[Mas] A group of officers of the Rwandan armed forces, in other words of the government forces, is proposing an immediate unconditional cease-fire, and talks. What is your response?

[Bihozagara] Most of these officers belong to the emergency committee which set up the self-proclaimed interim government, and they certainly bear a portion of the responsibility for the Rwandan tragedy, and we believe that it is a [words indistinct].

[Mas] Today part of the population is in the French safe zone and there is also this famous interim government proclaimed at the beginning of April. Are you preparing to set up institutions yourselves? Is there not a risk that we may see Rwanda in effect split in two?

[Bihozagara] There is a clear risk of this, because from the moment a protection zone is created, which in our opinion is not really, let us say, necessary, we believe that Rwanda could be split in two, but the truth is that now we are seeing a mass return of people who were being harboured in this zone, on a scale of at least 1,000 per day. [end recording]

Zaire

Opposition Spokesman on Attacks Against Tshisekedi

AB1207151394 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
0730 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] In Zaire, the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament endorsed Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo's installation with a show of hands. Several members of the Popular Movement of the Revolution, the former sole party, have criticized the prime minister. However, Kengo wa Dondo denounced the fact that rule of law had been flouted at all levels. The radical opposition does not recognize Kengo wa Dondo's appointment, and consequently boycotted yesterday's parliamentary session. It is planning on organizing further ghost city operations, and has been complaining of new violations and armed attacks against its leader, Etienne Tshisekedi.

Lambert Mende, the Tshisekedi government spokesman, spoke to Raphael Mbadinga on the line concerning the allegations:

[Begin recording] [Mende] Mr. Tshisekedi's residence was attacked by a group of armed elements from the Civil Guard, a paramilitary unit established by President Mobutu, and headed by one of the president's aides. One person died and four people were seriously wounded in the attack. They were all abducted by the assailants. Furthermore, the assailants set ablaze two vehicles in Mr. Tshisekedi's house, one of which was driven to an unknown destination.

Several associates of the National Sovereign Conference prime minister were also abducted, including Mr. Patrice Kambi, the deputy permanent undersecretary. It must also be pointed out that Prime Minister Tshisekedi was personally targeted. Soldiers shot at him, at point blank range on the orders of a senior officer, while he sat at his desk. He had a miraculous escape.

This situation is extremely serious; everybody here in Kinshasa is tense; everybody is on edge. The situation could explode if military and civilian authorities do not clarify exactly what happened. [end recording]

USOR Delegation Takes Part in HCR-PT Proceedings

AB1207184694 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network
in French 1230 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] As you already know, the radical wing of the opposition was not party to the parliamentary proceedings, but yesterday, our colleague Amisi Tambo observed that a USOR [Sacred Union of the Radical Opposition] delegation was present and participated in the debates. This delegation was essentially made up of some lawyers, and was led by Professor Kakez:

[Tambo] Who would have believed for even one moment that the radical wing of the Zairian opposition, which left the conference hall of the People's Palace for reasons known only to itself, reasons that it regards legitimate, would make a remarkable return to the High Council of the Republic-Transitional Parliament [HCR-PT], while this legislative body was debating on an extremely important subject, that is, the investiture of the transitional government. Suddenly, looking very serious, Prof. Kakez, an inveterate USOR member, showed up at the entrance of the congress hall and asked the interim chairman of the HCR-PT, the Honorable (Anzu Ndi Bembe Islononi), to include him among the five persons to take the floor and comment on Prime Minister Kengo wa Dondo's policy speech. When he was called upon to intervene, Lawyer Kakez said he was not yet ready and that he would return to the floor later. When the debates were at quite an advanced stage, Prof. Kakez took the floor:

[Begin Kakez recording] Honorable councillors, respect for the essential elements in the Constitution is a condition for this government's success. Respect for this government is a condition for the people's confidence, and the people's confidence is a supreme condition for the success of any state task, especially concerning this government and its policy. [end recording]

And Zaire wanted to know from Prof. Kakez the reasons for USOR's shy but very significant and hopeful return

to the transitional legislative body, the HCR-PT, which has put an end to the duplication of institutions by investing today, Monday, 11 July, the Kengo wa Dondo government with power, in conformity with Article 98 of the Constitution:

[Begin Kakez recording] Our political family, the USOR and its allies, asked some persons, especially some lawyers, to come and take part in the debates. That is why some of us came back. [end recording]

Mandela in Stable Condition After Eye Surgery*MB1307113994 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1058 GMT 13 Jul 94*

[Text] Johannesburg July 13 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela was in a stable condition after a "very difficult operation" on his left eye at Sandton's Morningside Clinic on Wednesday [13 July]. Ophthalmologist Dr Percy Amoils said. The president is suffering from kerato conjunctivitis siwca, a condition that complicated cataract surgery. Mr Mandela's eye ailment was caused by the alkalinity of the rocks at Robben Island where he spent almost two decades, at times doing hard labour breaking the rocks. The condition causes the tear glands to dry up.

Dr Amoils said he was forced to make a larger, rather than a smaller, incision to insert an inter-ocular lens. He said he first treated Mr Mandela on Ascension Day, two days after his inauguration on May 10. Dr Amoils described Mr Mandela as having "severe eye damage".

He said he had performed the operation on the left eye but had also treated the glands in both eyes to try to preserve the tears. Dr Amoils said Mr Mandela had been receiving treatment for his eye condition for several years. He was hopeful he would be able to cure both eyes but he said this was difficult and they would have to be treated over a long period of time. Dr Amoils said the conjunctivitis explained why Mr Mandela had periodic bouts of red eyes.

"The president is back in his ward and is fine." He was wearing an eye-patch and was conscious. Dr Amoils described Mr Mandela's general state of health as very good and said chest x-rays taken earlier on Wednesday were routine. He said he would operate on the right eye later.

Dr Amoils said Mr Mandela had not yet received any visitors. However, his estranged wife Winnie was at the hospital soon after Mr Mandela was returned to his ward.

Foreign Minister Cancels Visits for 'Health Reasons'*MB1207172294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1600 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] South African Foreign Minister Alfred Nzo today canceled his scheduled visits to Namibia and Mozambique for health reasons. According to the Portuguese news agency, LUSA, Alfred Nzo is feeling unwell and has therefore decided to cancel the two visits.

Mbeki Fails To Appear at Public Event*MB1207132694 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 12 Jul 94 p 1*

[Article by Tim Cohen]

[Excerpt] Deputy President Thabo Mbeki yesterday again failed to appear at a scheduled public event, this time missing the symbolic handing over of food and medical supplies worth R1m [rand] to Rwandan refugees.

Foreign Affairs officials were forced to call on director-general Rusty Evans to represent government at the event after frantically trying to contact Mbeki.

Mbeki, whose whereabouts over the past two weeks were a mystery even to members of his own staff, stood up French President Francois Mitterrand last week.

Yesterday he stood up UNICEF's deputy executive director Richard Jolly, who attended the function at Waterkloof Air Force Base to accept the 220 tons of food and medical supplies collected in an inter-demoninational church effort.

The explanation given by Foreign Affairs officials for Mbeki's failure to appear was that he was attending an ANC meeting (of the national working committee) and party members "refused to let him go".

Officials were particularly embarrassed about Mbeki's failure to appear as the event was meant to symbolise SA's new constructive role on the continent and the country's acceptance of its obligations. [passage omitted]

More Talks Likely Between AWB, Justice Minister*MB1207145594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1418
GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] Pretoria July 12 SAPA—Further discussions on amnesty for right-wing political prisoners between Justice Minister Dullah Omar and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistance Movement] are likely, spokesmen for both parties said after a meeting in Pretoria on Tuesday [12 July]. The Justice Ministry and AWB deputy leader Ernest van der Westhuisen said the talks were held in good spirit.

Mr van der Westhuisen and legal experts Fanie van Vuuren and Chris de Jager met Mr Omar at his Pretoria office. The talks, at the request of the AWB, focused on the movement's demands that right-wing political prisoners also qualify for amnesty, including those who committed political offences after the cut-off date of December 5, 1993.

NIS Accused of Spying on Natal Premier Mdlalose*MB1107153294 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 30 Jun-2 Jul 94 p 7*

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "More dirty tricks?"—published in English]

[Text] South Africa's super spy, National Intelligence Service (NIS) Director, Mike Louw, dispensed a host of platitudes and little else when, for the first time in its history NIS had to try and justify its budget before a parliamentary select committee in Cape Town this week.

Even though there were no penetrating and knowledgeable questions from the parliamentarians about NIS's super-secret activities, Louw did at one stage deny any involvement in "dirty tricks" activities.

The problem is: what is meant by "dirty tricks." Louw seems to think that involvement in "dirty tricks" means

getting involved in the killing of people. Well, to us, "dirty tricks" has a much wider connotation. Spying on political opponents and legitimately elected public representatives, for example.

And if that is the case, NIS, clearly has been and in all probability is still involved in "dirty tricks". Like spying on the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal.

Let us explain. On May 9 this year the draft of the KwaZulu-Natal Premier's acceptance address to the Legislature was faxed to his Ulundi office from Durban. The Premier had prepared a draft in his own hand and asked that it be typed in the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] Information Centre in Durban.

When it was faxed to Ulundi—fax number 0358-202470—the IFP's Campaign Manager, Arthur Konig-Kramer, noticed that immediately the host fax machine made contact with the remote machine, the number displayed on the host fax machine's visual display changed to 0351 9022410.

Very clearly the address was, at the same time being copied to a fax machine in Empangeni. Now a simple check with the Post Office will reveal that the number 0351 9022410 does not officially exist. But it is a reality. On May 9 a test was sent to it with the question: Messrs NIS, why are you intercepting messages to the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal? There was no answer.

NIS has, however, got a major office in Empangeni and it is a racing certainty that the fax machine belongs to NIS. We invite Mike Louw to deny this.

Let us go a little further. If one speaks to technical people with knowledge on fax machines, they will tell you that the technology to have a fax sent to one machine automatically copied to another with a different number, does not exist in South Africa. But it does exist overseas. It is both sophisticated and very very expensive. Has NIS got this equipment?

Now Mr Louw volunteered to the parliamentary select committee that, while in the past it was possible to get authority for a telephone tap from a Post Office functionary, this could now only be done with the permission of a judge. Question—has a judge authorised the telephone line on the Premier of KwaZulu-Natal to be tapped?

Readers might like to have a little more background to this intriguing case of the intercepted acceptance speech. When this spying came to light on May 9, the Campaign Manager issued a formal press statement setting out all the above facts. It was sent to every major newspaper in South Africa and to the South African Press Association.

Only the newspaper in the country, *THE CITIZEN*, carried a short report about the incident. All the Natal newspapers ignored it. Although NIS were directly blamed for intercepting the fax, there has been no denial.

Now, one would have thought that NIS, or some other state spook organisation, having been caught with their

pants down, as it were, would have immediately seen to it that the technical glitch of having their fax numbers displayed on other people's machines was rectified.

But that did not happen. As recently as June 3 another fax was sent to the Premier's office from Durban. The same thing happened again—the Empangeni number 9022410 appeared on the host screen after the two fax machines had "shaken hands."

What was the contents you wonder? Well, it was a copy of a letter addressed to the former Archbishop of Cape Town, the Right Rev. P.W.R. Russell. The former Archbishop had accused the IFP of blasphemy for using the quotation "so the last shall be the first" in its election advertising and the IFP had responded to the charge.

So NIS now probably has a file on blasphemy allegedly perpetrated by the Inkatha Freedom Party.

Mr Louw, if you would like some more expert advice on the subject, we have had further letter from the former Archbishop. You are welcome to a copy.

On the other hand, you might already have the letter of May 29 from the Right Rev. Russell on file.

If you wish to tap his line, we shall oblige you with the number. After all, Archbishops have a long history of being regarded as subversives by the South African governments of the past. One can never be too careful.

Further on Accusations

MB1207161594 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 7-9 Jul 94 p 7

[From the "Comment and Opinion" page: "Whose pants are down?"—published in English]

[Text] The facsimile machine coupled to that of KwaZulu-Natal Premier for intercepting his mail is located in the warehouse of the Mondi pulp and paper mill at Richards Bay.

This has been established after the Regional General Manager of Telkom [Telecommunications Corporation] in Natal, Mr. Henning Botes, formally refused to divulge who the owner of the machine was, claiming that the number was unlisted and that as such the customer had specifically asked Telkom not to reveal his identity.

Proof exists that a number of documents, including the Premier's acceptance address to the KwaZulu-Natal legislature, were intercepted and copied to a facsimile machine at Richards Bay with the number 9022410.

But both the Operations Manager and a Director of Mondi have been shocked by revelations that the Premier's mail was being copied to their facsimile machine and have denied that the company would have asked that the number be kept secret.

Mondi has launched an investigation into the illegal copying and has stated that it would welcome a full police investigation into how the illegal tapping took place.

Although Mr Botes refused to reveal the identity of the owner of the number to which the Premier's faxes were being copied, a technical expert from his office told ILANGA in Mr Botes's presence that the tapping could only have been done in Telkom's Ulundi exchange or at some point between the exchange and the Premier's office.

ILANGA was further told that the equipment used by intelligence agencies to tap phones and faxes was so sophisticated Telkom could not necessarily detect it.

Mr Botes was adamant that Telkom was not aware of any tapping of the premier's telephone. He said that although intelligence agencies did at times approach Telkom to tap telephones, there had been no request to tap the Premier's telephone.

A director of Mondi, Mr Andrew Thompson, told ILANGA that Mondi had no reason whatsoever to keep its fax machine numbers confidential and intended to ask Telkom to produce the document asking that the number remain unlisted.

Mr Thompson said the facsimile machine was one of the busiest in the company and was used for external orders.

"We would welcome a full police investigation into this matter. We shall, in addition, be conducting our own internal investigation," Mr Thompson said.

Although Mr Botes refused to divulge who the owner of the facsimile machine was, NIS's Director of Public Relations, Mr W A Theron, volunteered that it belonged to "Monti" in Richard's Bay.

Telkom's Mr Grobbelaar and Mr Botes agreed to provide ILANGA with a report on this copying by midday on Monday. But no report was forthcoming by this time. When he was telephoned on Tuesday, Mr Grobbelaar said Telkom would have been able to detect it if the Premier's line was being tapped. It was not being tapped, he said.

He said the copying of faxes to the Mondi fax machine was due to a yet undetermined "technical error" and that he would continue to investigate how this had come about.

CSS Publishes Emigration, Immigration Statistics

MB1207203594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1923 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] Johannesburg July 12 SAPA—South Africans left the country in record numbers in the first quarter of the year, reversing an average yearly immigration net gain of 34,700, Central Statistical Services [CSS] said on Tuesday [12 July].

From a high of 50,464 immigrants to South Africa in 1975, 1,849 more people left South Africa than entered it in the first three months of this year.

Last year the gain in population through immigration—immigrants minus emigrants—was 1,746, down on the figure of 4,397 in 1992 and 8,123 in 1991.

In 1993, of the 9,824 immigrants 18 per cent were from the United Kingdom, 15 per cent from the Republic of China, 6.5 per cent from Zimbabwe, 5.9 per cent from Yugoslavia and 4.2 per cent from Hong Kong.

South African Press Review for 13 Jul

MB1307095994

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Taxi Industry at Point of 'Self-Destruction'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 13 July in a page-10 editorial points out that "for a time the minibus taxi industry was rightly held up as a shining example of black economic empowerment." But now the taxi industry "has been pushed to the point of self-destruction. It is being torn apart by increasingly bloody conflict between taxi operators contesting a market which has hardly grown of late and is unlikely to do so in the near future. In the process, the industry has degenerated into a lawless free-for-all as operators use often random violence to assert factional control over routes and ranks." Safety and Security Minister Sydney Mufamadi has moved "with commendable speed" to seek security measures to stem the violence, but he is addressing "the symptoms rather than the cause." THE STAR urges the government to move swiftly to "review, in conjunction with industry leaders, the entire minibus taxi licensing and control system."

BUSINESS DAY

Advantages of Privatization—Privatization will happen in South Africa "because the advantages are too great to ignore," believes a page-6 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 13 July. The arguments in favor will outweigh any disadvantages because "the new government is going to need vast sums of money and the privatisation of state assets presents them with a pot of gold." Therefore, selling state assets will "go a long way to relieving some of the causes. It will help meet fears of massive overexpenditure, and thus looming inflation, because of public service costs, defraying public debt and, not least, the rising demands of the reconstruction and development programme."

SOWETAN

Community Policing—"There is no reason why law and order should not regain control," notes a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 13 July. "But there must be an indication that the police will act with vigour. The new police ministry is in the process of introducing new methods and an entirely new concept of policing. Community policing must be encouraged but is obviously dependent on a change in the public's attitude towards the police. As long as violence continues and what look like cosmetic methods are being used to patch up this life-threatening situation, public confidence will remain low. And as long as this confidence is negative, the success of community policing will remain a myth."

Angola

Government Says Zambian Proposal Unwelcome

MB1207205994 Luanda TPA Television Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] today reacted to the Zambian Government's proposals on the governorship of Huambo. Dino Matross, a member of the MPLA Political Bureau, said what he thinks about the proposal.

[Begin recording] [Matross] My personal view is that, if it is true that is what the proposal contains, I think it is only disrupting the efforts being carried out by the mediators.

[Unidentified correspondent] If this stand came from the government, do you think it would also be inconsistent?

[Matross] From what I hear, the government's stand is clear. The government has already made many concessions and I think what was done is already sufficient. What is more, according to what I hear, and my personal view is that no more concessions should be made to UNITA during this period of peace talks. Accordingly, if this proposal comes from Zambia, I think it is only disrupting the on-going process in Lusaka, Zambia.

[Correspondent] The views you hear from the government, do you think that this proposal is unwelcome?

[Matross] I think yes. It is unwelcome. [end recording]

UNITA's Valentim Welcomes Zambian Proposal

MB1207205294 Luanda TPA Television Network
in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Interview with UNITA negotiator Jorge Valentim by unidentified correspondent in Lusaka on 12 July—recorded]

[Text] Jorge Valentim, one of the negotiators of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lusaka, Zambia, told Luanda Television today that if everything depends on the two delegations, peace for Angola could still be achieved this month. Among other important things Jorge Valentim spoke about the recent proposal presented by the Zambian Government on the governorship of Huambo Province.

[Valentim] The Zambian Government's proposal is welcome because it is a political approach to find a solution to UNITA's participation in the country's government. We were experiencing difficulties for a long period because of a very rigid approach from the mediators and the observers. The Zambian Government has come up with a political approach which has been accepted by the UNITA leadership during the Zambian Government delegation's visit to Huambo on 2 July.

[Correspondent] Dr. Valentim, is Huambo the only obstacle for signing a peace accord in Lusaka?

[Valentim] It is one of the major obstacles. It is one of the major obstacles. Other problems are also important, but are comparatively minor. Huambo was the major obstacle because it hindered the acceptance of the mediators' document.

[Correspondent] Could you speak about another problem that could be raised after the issue of Huambo has been resolved?

[Valentim] Well, this would only create difficulties because, first of all, we have to consider the whole package on stages. The issue of UNITA's participation in the country's government, according to the mediators' document, presented a major difficulty because UNITA was practically out of the centers where it had major acceptance, as demonstrated during the last elections. Now, Zambia has proposed a valid way out. Zambia has proposed exit modalities. Its first proposal is an exchange with one of the provinces. If UNITA is to receive the governorship of Uíge, Lunda Sul, and Cuando Cubango and if the sacred issue is that it should hold the governorship of only three provinces, then Zambia proposes maintaining the three provinces, exchanging one of them with Huambo. Another proposal would be a neutral governor with two deputy governors, one from UNITA and the other one from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. This possible way out of the Angolan problem was accepted because we consider it to be more pragmatic. It is not as rigid and as inflexible as was the mediators' proposal.

[Correspondent] Dr. Valentim, which of the three proposals does UNITA embrace?

[Valentim] Well, this will be decided during our political commission's discussions at a plenary session with all the people present. We cannot come up with an answer right away because it would be undemocratic, because other colleagues will hear what we are saying and they will raise questions. All the same, we consider the proposal's foundation to be valid.

[Correspondent] Dr. Valentim, the UNITA military wing says it will not accept if UNITA politicians, and I quote, hand over Huambo to the government, unquote. Would you like to comment?

[Valentim] Well, firstly, it is not a question of handing over Huambo to the government. Secondly, it is not a wing. It is the UNITA armed forces. They presented a public stand which is well known. We respect this stand, but I think that in the discussions we are going to hold, in which they will also participate, I think there will be a way out that will be acceptable both for the soldiers and politicians of our political commission.

[Correspondent] There are reports that peace will be achieved soon, perhaps even this month. Would you like to comment?

[Valentim] Yes, there will be peace soon. That is why UNITA will hold a meeting soon to help the advent of peace in Angola.

[Correspondent] Is that a promise, Dr. Valentim?

[Valentim] Absolutely, it is not just a promise but this is in conformity with Angola's destiny: peace, happiness, and equality for all the Angolan people, because all of us—Angolans of different races, ethnical groups, and religious beliefs—belong to the same fatherland.

UNITA Deputy: Zambian Proposal 'Complicating' Process

MB1307064694 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] Norberto de Castro, deputy for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], has also expressed his views on the Zambian Government's proposal. Norberto de Castro said that there is a need to closely watch the last-minute contribution being rendered by neighboring countries.

[Begin recording] [Castro] If you do not mind, I would like to speak on my own behalf and not on behalf of the UNITA bench, because to do that I would need to consult my colleagues, which I have not done. My personal view is that the proposal has its validity, but there is a need to note that it is undoubtedly the result of a well-organized diplomatic action. We have observed that in recent days there have been many efforts to try to resolve our problems.

My view is that these good-will efforts will end up complicating the process. They will create different channels and more proposals, some of them completely unusual. I am not saying that that is the case with the Zambian proposal. It could have some validity, as I have already pointed out. All the same, I think it is very unusual that suddenly this region of Africa has awakened in unison to resolve our problems. This could cost us dearly, continuing the war for many more months. [end recording]

Official Reacts to Allegations of France Aiding UNITA

MB1307075394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 13 Jul 94

[Text] [Monitored in progress] report by Portugal's LUSA news agency, which quoted the president of Zaire's Union for Democracy Party [words indistinct] diverting weapons intended for Rwanda to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Those accusations are extremely serious. The situation is so delicate that bilateral contacts at state level are advisable. Such a reading of the situation is supported by the absence of any official response from Angola, France, or Zaire. Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jorge Chikoty has said the government must get in touch with the French authorities.

[Begin Chikoty recording] It is our belief that there must be two basic approaches to this problem: One is to discuss the matter with the French authorities. [second point not mentioned] It is my belief that all those issues can be raised. The Angolan Government will be looking for ways to reduce or stop military and logistical support from reaching UNITA through Zairian territory. [end recording]

The French ambassador went to the Angolan Foreign Affairs Ministry. He was received by Deputy Minister Chikoty but nothing is known about what they discussed.

In Paris the news was received with indifference. Journalist Alvaro Morna, who works for Radio France International, says the French Government has not even bothered to react publicly to that news.

[Begin Morna recording] Obviously, there has been no reaction at all on the part of the French Government. Of course, in principle it denies that any weapons intended for Rwanda were diverted to UNITA in Angola. It is thought here in Paris, even in government circles, that such reports are intended to place Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko in trouble, coming as they do in the wake of the South African summit. Obviously, here in Paris there has been no official reaction to that news. It is known that all logistical equipment intended for Rwanda goes through the Republic of Zaire, but all equipment leaving from France is very rigorously checked. It would be a very difficult thing for such equipment to be diverted to Angola. [end recording]

The Zairian political opposition is responsible for such speculation.

Mozambique

Cease-Fire Chairman Attempts To End Renamo Blockade

MB1207170494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] Colonel Giorgio Segala, chairman of the Cease-Fire Commission, left for Manica Province today to try to end the blockade along the National Highway No.1 and obtain the release of people and vehicles detained by the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] troops in Dombe. Col. Segala is accompanied by Herminio Morais, Renamo representative at the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces.

Renamo troops stationed in Dombe, an administrative post of Sussundenga District in Manica Province, have blocked National Highway No.1 in Goonda, diverting vehicles and their passengers to their center.

Further on Hostage Situation

*MB1207191294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[Text] The condition of occupants of vehicles detained by Renamo troops along the National Highway No. 1 is still unknown. Our correspondent Joao Baptista Jose reports from Chimoio.

[Begin Jose recording] The situation of occupants of about 57 vehicles, which have been detained by the guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] in Dombe, Sussundenga District, is still unknown. The Renamo guerrillas mutinied on 9 July along National Highway No.1. They are demanding the payment of salaries promised by the Renamo leadership.

Reliable sources contacted by Radio Mozambique in Chimoio say the mutinying Renamo troops come from an unofficial assembly area where they have been receiving logistical assistance from the World Food Program.

The citizens held hostages by the mutinying Renamo troops include some members of the police of the republic who were protecting electoral material at the headquarters of the Dombe administrative post. Provincial Police Command sources have given assurances that there are no reports of acts of violence against its members.

On 9 July, a group of 250 guerrillas, some of them armed and stationed in an unofficial assembly area in Dombe, Manica Province, mutinied, blocking National Highway No. 1, allegedly to demand the payment of promised salaries and food. Unfortunate travelers along the highway were forced to divert from their route and led to the Dombe administrative post headquarters under Renamo control. These travelers include three members of the UN Civil Police. So far nothing is known about their condition.

Meanwhile, Andre Beca, a Renamo adviser to the Manica Provincial Government, told Radio Mozambique that he did not have any information about the situation in Dombe. He added that dealing with the mutiny will necessarily mean satisfying the demands of the mutinying guerrillas. Andre Beca said that the situation would be examined today at a meeting convened by Manica Provincial Governor Artur Canana. In conclusion, he said that only the UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz], with some of its members detained by the guerrillas, can find a solution to the causes of the mutiny. [end recording]

A source contacted by Radio Mozambique in Chimoio said 150 people have been held hostage by the Renamo troops in Dombe. The source, which said that the food situation is worsening among the hostages, added that the Renamo guerrillas have detained seven Unomoz policemen, including the deputy regional commander of the UN Civil Police. There are four detained Mozambican policemen. The source told Radio Mozambique that it obtained this information through a radio link with Dombe.

Colonel Segala, chairman of the Cease-Fire Commission, arrived in Manica Province this afternoon to try to end the blockade of National Highway No.1 by Renamo soldiers. Segala is accompanied by Herminio Morais, Renamo representative at the Joint Commission for the Formation of the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces. The two officials are expected to leave for Dombe today.

The governments of Manica, Sofala, and Inhambane Provinces have erected control posts to inform motorists to interrupt their journey in view of the danger they face in the area blocked by Renamo troops. The source also said that the road was still being blocked, with no further vehicles moving through.

Blockade Continues in Dombe

*MB1307063394 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese
13 Jul 94 p 1*

[Report by correspondents Carlos Cardoso, Orlanda Muchanga, and Helder Maquequene]

[Excerpts] (Maputo) Some 1,000 Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers continued to hold about 150 people hostage in Dombe. They also confiscated 70 vehicles yesterday. The hostages were not being ill treated but the situation was beginning to get tense yesterday morning. [passage omitted]

By the late afternoon yesterday we received confirmation over the radio that two UN Operations in Mozambique helicopters had arrived at Dombe at about 1500 [1300 GMT], one carrying Morais [not further identified] and Cease-Fire Commission chief Segala, the other carrying food. Our sources told us that the Renamo men became calmer, but by the time this edition of MEDIAFAX went to print we had not been able to ascertain whether the hostages would be allowed to leave Dombe yesterday.

There was also one additional problem: No one knew the whereabouts of the man who had kept the keys to the vehicles.

Guinea-Bissau**Opposition Leader Reacts to Election Results**

*AB1207151994 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 11 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is going to be a runoff election in Guinea-Bissau between President Vieira and his main challenger, Koumba Yalla. Provisional results released at the weekend give the president's PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] party majority in parliament, but he fell short of a majority in the presidential race, winning 46 percent to his opponent's 22. [sentence as heard] Before the results came out, Koumba Yalla said he suspected the ruling party might rig the elections. Matthew Tostevin caught up with Koumba Yalla at a celebration with his supporters in Bissau, and he asked him if he accepted the results.

[Begin recording] [Yalla] Right now, I am satisfied because I think that the people have made their choice, so now that is comfort about the result. So I am very satisfied.

[Tostevin] But before you said that there was a bit of cheating going on. Do you deny that now?

[Yalla] Yes. Before I cannot accept the opinion of the leader of the PAIGC, because what....[pauses] The candidate of the PAIGC, he wanted to use the force, but in democracy the force is nothing.

[Tostevin] But he didn't use the force.

[Yalla] He wanted, but the people and the other parties, we were there to explain, to inform the international community.

[Tostevin] Now, going into a second round, how much support do you think you have from other opposition parties?

[Yalla] All the opposition parties, their leaders with me, all them.

[Tostevin] Now, clearly, a lot of the people who voted for you in this first round are Manjaca, from your own region. Do you think other people are going to be voting for you as well now?

[Yalla] I think that most people of Guinea-Bissau need the change. [end recording]

Liberia**NPFL Taylor Denounces Alleged ECOMOG Provocations**

*AB1207225294 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 12 Jul 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It looks as if relations between the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL] and the Nigerian contingent of ECOMOG have taken another turn for the worse. The NPFL has always been hostile to the Nigerians, refusing to disarm to them and insisting on the expansion of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to include troops from outside the region. And today, the NPFL leader, Charles Taylor, called us up from Gbarnga to complain. On the line, Robin White asked him what the problem was:

[Begin recording] [Taylor] Well Robin, over the past two weeks we have had the rest of our communication equipments, the rest of our officials, approximately up to five, and the harassment of assembly members on the streets of Monrovia and threats against their lives and now, today, we have a situation on the Monrovia-Kakata Highway, where I am told that one of our soldiers supposedly attacked an ECOMOG unit with a bayonet, killed one person, and abducted two others; and ECOMOG is threatening that, unless these two ECOMOG-Nigerian soldiers are released, they are going to recommend the arrest of our officials at Hotel Africa in Monrovia. Now these are acts of provocation that we do not agree with, we do not want any resumption of armed hostilities in this country. But we have never withdrawn from any conflict, and we will be forced to act in self-defense if they continue these acts of provocation against our people.

[White] You talked about ECOMOG provocation, but it does sound as if you caused all the trouble if one of your men killed a Nigerian soldier.

[Taylor] Robin, it seems almost impossible that one soldier would jump out of the bush, attack an ECOMOG unit with a bayonet, kill one soldier, abduct two others, get away without being shot at, or killed, or captured—this is complete nonsense. And they move tanks on the Kakata Highway....

[White, interrupting] You are saying that your man did not do this at all? Or what are you saying?

[Taylor] We did not do it at all. But, I mean, it is crazy. How does one soldier without an arm attack an armed group of soldiers with a bayonet, kill one, and get away? I mean, it is just foolish. All the Nigerian contingent is trying to do is keep war in this country to prove to the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] summit that they have a reason to remain here.

[White] Are you holding any ECOMOG soldiers hostage at the moment?

[Taylor] We are not holding any ECOMOG soldiers. It is all blatant acts of provocation and lies, only to provoke war.

[White] Why don't you just only call up the Nigerian commander and sort this out with him?

[Taylor] Call him up? The Nigerian commander is arresting our people in Monrovia without any respect for government. Don't forget, this is a nation with a government at this particular time. And this is intolerable. There is nothing that he and I have to talk about. All he has to do is to respect our government and the laws and the people of this country.

[White] But under the circumstances wouldn't that be the way out, to ring him up out and discuss it and solve this problem?

[Taylor] Well, you know, if he is prepared to discuss it, I am in Gbarnga, he can come up here to discuss it. Okay, we are prepared, because we don't want war. I am willing to go to any lengths to stop another bloodshed in this country, and our people want peace and we are all for peace. This is why we are using this occasion to alert the international community of all of these acts of provocation that must be stopped. [end recording]

Niger

Speaker Cancels Assembly Session on No-Confidence Vote

AB1207211394 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1900 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] The extraordinary session of the National Assembly, slated for 15 through 29 July, has been canceled. This was reported by ASKE, a private weekly published today. According to the newspaper, the session was, quote, initiated by a parliamentary group wishing to carry a motion of censure to topple the government, unquote. According to the newspaper, Speaker Moumouni Djermakoye, who is the only personality empowered to convene parliamentary sessions, was certainly informed about the group's intention, and allegedly canceled the session.

Nigeria

Fuel Strike Gains Ground; Political Crisis Viewed

AB1307091694 London BBC World Service in English
0600 GMT 13 Jul 94

[From the "Network Africa" program, hosted by Rick Wells]

[Text] And, first this morning, Nigeria, where support for strike action in the oil sector appears to be deepening

despite a warning from Head of State General Sani Abacha that supporters of civil disobedience will be severely dealt with. Lagos has come to a practical standstill, many workers are staying at home to avoid struggling to work, and many—including those queuing for petrol at a station in downtown Lagos—blame the government for their troubles.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified person] Well, I have been (?in the queue) 6:30 AM this morning and, well, the queue has not been moving. The government should look into this problem because the problem concerns every individual.

[Second person] Well, I put the whole blame on June 12 election. That is the cause of the whole confusion.

[Third person] I have been here since yesterday. I slept here yesterday and I am here, and yet I have not got my fuel. There is no tankers around, and the petrol attendant says there is no fuel around.

[Fourth person] Up till now, in fact, I have not even gotten fuel, and even I don't have the hope of getting fuel. I don't know really if our government are aware of what is going on.

[Fifth person] I don't think there is hope. There is no hope, because the situation here is too bad. Now, how do you think we are to get the fuel, we common men? We can't get it. It is not easy to get. [end recording]

The voices of Nigerians on the streets of Lagos yesterday. Well, to find out more about the effects of the strike, I called up our reporter in Lagos, Sola Odunfa.

[Begin recording] [Odunfa] I have seen quite long queues at filling stations and most of them don't have fuel, but one or two stations in Lagos do have fuel and this is being supervised by soldiers.

[Wells] So if you are able to find fuel, what does it cost these days?

[Odunfa] If you are able to find it, that means queuing for anything upwards of 12 hours. In most stations, because of the scarcity, people are being made to pay more than the pump price. So you may pay anything between 50 and 100 naira above the pump price, and if you are not buying directly from the pump, then you may have to pay about 10 times the cost of the fuel being supplied.

[Wells] So how is this all affecting the rest of life in the city? Are people presumably finding it difficult to get to work and so on?

[Wells] Public transport in Lagos has virtually collapsed. There are very very few buses on the road, and this has meant number one, large crowds of workers and traders at the bus stops and, number two, a steep increase in bus fares. The transport fares are now so high that many workers cannot afford them and so they simply stay at home and do not go to work.

[Wells] And what about things like food prices? Have they also gone up?

[Odunfa] Oh, naturally, food prices were the first to jump up because the market women complained that they were no longer getting regular supplies from the farms, and that whatever they got they paid higher prices for, and so they too have increased their prices.

[Wells] How widespread do you think these effects are? Do they go outside Lagos?

[Odunfa] The effects spread all across southern Nigeria, and anybody who has to do any journeying either from the south to the north or the other way round will also be affected. But there were reports yesterday that the effects were spreading to the north, were creeping into the north.

[Wells] Now, we heard people there speaking on the streets of Lagos, complaining about the strike and largely blaming the government for what has gone wrong. Do you think that is how people generally perceive it, or are the strikers themselves getting the blame as well, or are people just generally fed up with everything?

[Odunfa] So far I have not seen anybody blaming the strikers, more so when some other unions have either joined or are threatening to join in the strike. The position of the general public was put across by the national leadership of the Nigeria Labor Congress, which virtually blames everything on both the government and those it referred to as the political class.

[Wells] Are most people clear what the strike is really about? Is it perceived as a largely political thing or is it economic?

[Odunfa] I must confess here that a large number of people I have spoken to see it mainly as a political crisis, and there seems to be a consensus that the political crisis gave rise to the economic crisis and that there was nothing the government could do about the economy until the political crisis was solved. [end recording]

Kano Labor Unions Oppose NLC Strike Threat

AB1207212594 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 1700 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] Labor Unions in Kano State have dissociated themselves from the recent threat of strike by the Nigerian Labor Congress, NLC, on the nation's political problems. Reacting to the NLC ultimatum issued to the Federal Government, the state vice chairman of the

NLC, Comrade (Mafe Imoru Momoh), contended that the decision of the Congress has not been approved by the national executive council of the NLC. Comrade (Mafe) stated that the Congress in the state was not yet aware of the ultimatum, explaining that he read it on the pages of the newspapers. The former chairman of NLC in the state, Comrade (Wadal Wazuri), has condemned the ultimatum, describing it as politically motivated. He (?warned) NLC leaders that any attempt to disrupt public services in the country will increase inflation, while workers will suffer most.

Also reacting, the national vice president of the Nigerian Association of Road Transport Owners, Alhaji Bubah Ahmed, directed all members to disregard the NLC ultimatum. Alhaji Bubah Ahmed announced that the association had set aside over 15 million naira for the payment of petroleum tanker drivers' new salary structure. He appealed to Federal Government to recruit more security men to guide tanker drivers, to prevent any attempt to disrupt their activities.

Lawyers Demand Regime Recognition of Election Results

AB1207225594 Paris AFP in English 2132 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] Lagos, July 12 (AFP)—About 200 Nigerian lawyers marched on the justice minister's office Tuesday [12 July] to demand that the military junta recognize the results of last year's annulled presidential election.

In a letter of protest, they also demanded the immediate resignation of the minister, Olu Onagoruwa, who recently flouted two court orders to produce jailed pro-democracy leader Moshood Abiola in court.

The attorneys carried placards calling for the release of Abiola, widely believed to have won last year's election on June 12. The military annulled the election on grounds of fraud.

Abiola has been jailed and charged with treason for declaring himself president last month.

Some of the placards read, "Abacha and the Military Must Go," a reference to military ruler General Sani Abacha, and "Lawyers Cannot Practice Under Military Terror."

The Nigerian Bar Association has expelled Onagoruwa for defying the court order regarding Abiola.

Riot police fired tear gas to disperse a similar peaceful protest by lawyers last Thursday. In violence that broke out afterward, a teenager was shot and killed by police.

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